BY L. V. BLUM.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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PEOPLE'S PRESS.
SALEM, N. C.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.

1865.—We sincerely wish that happiness and prosperity may attend all our readers during the present year. But aside from being called *croakers*, (which term can only be flippantly applied by extremists, has now almost become obsolete,) we venture to suggest that this is apparently rather the gloomiest commencement of a new year, that our young Confederacy, in its struggle for independence, has yet witnessed. It is not necessary to enumerate here, the sad reverses which have befallen our arms near the close of the old year, which have been, however, somewhat relieved by the failure of the enemy [illegible] Wilmington for the present,—a [illegible] are, no doubt, [illegible] our re[illegible] that dark and [illegible] by the most [illegible] of our cause, [illegible] sidered it the [illegible] the truth, our real situation, the people? We hope that the present political storm may pass over with less damage to the country than we apprehend, and that the advent of another year may find us all enjoying blessed peace, prosperity and happiness, individually and collectively.

The past year, undoubtedly, has been the most bloody, the most destructive to life and property, of any during this war, and yet to our short vision, peace is not yet near at hand. We can only hope that He, who holds the destiny of nations in His hands, may soon change the minds of those placed in authority, that they may incline towards peace. "The Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save; neither is his ear heavy that it cannot hear. He is still a prayer hearing and a prayer answering God, able and willing to do exceeding abundantly, above all that we ask or think." Let us put our trust and confidence in Him alone, to lead us safely through our troubles, for vain is hope in man

TOWN ELECTION.—The following is the result of the town election, held on Monday last, for Mayor and Commissioners:

Mayor.—Joshua Boner.

Commissioners.—John Siewers, Dr. A. T. Bevely, Dr. T. F. Keehln, J. P. Vest, Lavis Brietz, George Swink and Julius Miekey.

GEORGIA.—It will be seen, by reference to our news column, that Savannah has fallen into the hands of Sherman. The place was evacuated by our troops, but the citizens, not aware of the movement, it is said, remained.

The latest rumor is that Sherman, after garrisoning Savannah by negro troops under Foster, has sent a force to take possession of Branchville, in South Carolina.

WHAT NEXT?—The Richmond *Enquirer* and the Richmond *Sentinel* have made the extraordinary proposition to sell out the Confederate States to foreign powers, and to abolish slavery as a condition precedent to receiving protection at the hands of those powers!—And thus our revolutionary battles would have been fought in vain. Such a proposition is enough to make our revolutionary patriots turn in their coffins!

☞ From late accounts, it appears the Lead Mines and Salt Works were not very materially damaged by the late Yankee raid into Southwestern Virginia. They will be soon again in operation.

But little damage was done in Abingdon and Wytheville, though which the enemy passed, except to government stores and buildings. The most damage was done to Railroads and bridges, which was considerable.

In Abingdon the Court-house was burnt.

☞ The Legislature has adjourned to meet again on the 17th instant. We will publish the Captions of the Acts passed, next week, and the most important laws passed, in full, as soon as they come to hand.

This week, we give a synopsis of the Revenue Law, an Act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard, and the new law against Distilling.

THE JUNIOR RESERVES.—We regret to learn that among the Junior Reserves captured at Wilmington, were a number from this county. There seems to be no doubt of their capture, as noticed under the head of news from Wilmington.

"DOES MADAME RUN OUT HERE?"—The Progress says "these were words on the streets of Raleigh on Monday, and believed by many, that Congress, in its desperation, had passed a National Militia bill, by which all white men from 18 to 50 are to be put in the service, the only exemptions being the Governors and their Aids."

We doubt the correctness of the report, but if true, it will not require a prophet to foretell the fate of the Confederacy.

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.—We believe it is now conceded that Hood's movement into Tennessee was a failure, he having sustained reverses of a serious nature. Hood has certainly retreated from Nashville, and was pursued by the enemy south to Franklin. Hood lost about 6000 men, including 18 generals. At last accounts, he was still retreating towards Alabama, and Thomas pursuing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—R. T. Linville, house and lot in Waughtown for rent. Thos. J. Boner, farm wanted. Wm. Flynt's tax notice. Louis Hanes, negro to hire. Rev. Geo. W. Hage, Yadkin College, Davidson Co., N. C., Rev. T. Cheshourne, stock, stages, &c., for sale.

CHARLOTTE BULLETIN.—H. W. Whitaker, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Charlotte *Bulletin*, has purchased the establishment of the *Carolina Times*, and both papers are now merged into one. The *Bulletin*, on New Year's day, appeared in a new dress, and we hope to o.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865. NO. 35.

News of the Week.

FROM WILMINGTON.

The following official report was received at headquarters, from Col. Lamb, commanding at Fort Fisher:

FORT FISHER, 6 o'clock, P. M.

The enemy's fleet, consisting of over 50 vessels including two monitors, several armored vessels, and a large proportion of heavily armed Frigates and sloops of war, commenced a furious bombardment of Fort Fisher at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock, which they kept up until 5½ P. M., when they withdrew. No part of the work was greatly injured. Casualties 23 wounded, one mortally, three severely, and nineteen slightly.

The officers, soldiers and seamen, all did their whole duty. As the enemy attempted no passage of the bar and stood out at long range—with the exception of the iron clads—I fired very slowly and deliberately. I am unable to know what damage was done them, but I am certain the injury inflicted upon them far exceeds the injury their bombardment did us. Our Heavenly Father has protected my garrison this day and I feel that he will sustain us in defending our homes from the invaders.

(Signed) WM. LAMB.
Col. Comm'd'g.

FROM THE FORTS.

SUNDAY, Dec. 25.—Early in the day the fleet opened fire again upon Fort Fisher. The report of their heavy guns was distinctly audible in the city. Fort Fisher has thus far reserved her fire, waiting for the opportunity that they all so earnestly wish for—*close quarters*. The Fort thus far remains intact, not having yet been injured at any material point.

LANDING OF THE ENEMY—CAPTURE OF BATTERY ANDERSON.

Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, a regiment of the enemy succeeded in landing near Battery Anderson, a small two gun work situated about 8½ miles north of Fort Fisher, and about a mile and a half from Sugar Loaf, on the Cape Fear river. General Kirkland is stationed at the latter place, and, we learn, is expected to attack the enemy. Battery Anderson was garrisoned by all or a portion of Capt. Southerland's company of the 10th N. C. Troops, who were captured by the enemy. The work itself is of no importance, but the position gained may eventually give us trouble if not recovered by us. Should they be able to hold this point, they may eventually land sufficient force to command the neck of land lying between the Cape Fear and the beach, in the rear of Fort Fisher. Steps have doubtless been taken ere this to drive the enemy off.

At 9½ P. M., the enemy had landed three brigades at battery Anderson, and were still landing at last accounts.

Gen. Kirkland has been engaged with them during the evening and night.

MONDAY, Dec. 26.—Very little firing can be heard to-day, and but little news from below. We understand semi-officially that an attack was made on Fort Fisher by the enemy's land force, which was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. In confirmation of this Gen. Kirkland telegraphs that during last night he heard heavy musketry firing in the direction of Fort Fisher, and soon afterwards great cheering on the part of the garrison. Everything has been hurried to the front. Gen. Vance and Gen. Bragg are at the front. The gallant Whiting commands at Fort Fisher.

LATER.

A Yankee Lieutenant, captured by our forces says that he belongs to the 142d New York Infantry, Curtis' Brigade Ames' Division. This is the Division that landed near Sugar Loaf on yesterday. It is said to be composed of three brigades of four regiments each. It is a portion of Butler's corps, said to be the 24th [we presume one of their consolidated corps.] Butler has not yet landed. Weitzel, he says, commands a negro corps, not yet on shore.—The whole force is commanded by Butler. Fighting was going on at intervals all day. Communication re-established with Fort Fisher, on the left bank of the river.—Everything going on well; Wilmington is yet safe. Gen. Bragg telegraphs that there is no cause for alarm. The enemy have as yet gained no advantage. We learn that the enemy's fleet suffered severely on Sunday, four gunboats being disabled. Prisoners report the loss of two gunboats on the Roanoke.

Daily Confederate.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27—*To His Excellency the President of the Confederate States:*—The enemy has re-embarked and is now under cover of his fleet. His movement is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher and find the damage slight, except buildings not necessary for defence. Only two guns were disabled. The marks remaining indicate that the bombardment was very heavy. Major General Whiting, commanding defences at the mouth of the river, and Colonel Lamb, commanding, and the officers and men of the garrison deserve especial commendation for the gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed under very trying circumstances.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

To give our readers an idea of the magnitude of the attack on Fort Fisher, we copy the following from the Raleigh Confederate.

The enemy's attack the first day lasted five hours firing altogether over twenty thousand shots from fifty nine vessels.

The Confederates responded with six hundred and six-two shots the first day, and six hundred the second. Our loss in three killed and fifty five wounded. The [illegible] front and rear of fort is covered [illegible] and is worn to deep pits. Two guns in the Fort burst, two were dismounted by the enemy's fire, yet the fort is unimpaired.

During the storm previous to the attack on Fort Fisher, the enemy are reported to have thrown overboard six hundred horses, in order to save their transports.

The Wilmington papers do not think the present failure of the enemy will prevent a renewal of the attack, whenever they have repaired the injuries inflicted.

It is reported that the 4th Battallion Junior Reserves, commanded by Major Reese, was surrendered by their officer to a small force of the enemy, and acted in a very inefficient and cowardly manner. Whether any blame justly attaches to this officer, or not, we do not know, but it should not be understood that there was any want of courage on the part of the Junior Reserves who compose the Battallion, it is said the boys were surprised when the Major agreed to surrender and one of the captains, with fifteen of his boys, refused to surrender and made good their escape.

New York papers of the 30th have the official report of Admiral Porter which fills about three columns of the Times.—He acknowledges the failure of the expedition which has returned to Fortress Monroe. It says hardly anything worked well from the initiation of the movement to its unfortunate close. The explosion of 215 tons of powder under the walls of the rebel fort was a great spectacle but perfectly useless in fact, and the rebel garrison was not at all paralized. The bombardment of the fort by the fleet was most imposing and skillful, but Porter and Butler differed greatly as to its effects. Then came the extraordinary bursting of the six hundred pounder parrot guns on six different vessels accompanied by painful casualties and a loss of confidence. More important than all these, there seems to have been no proper co-operation between the land forces and Navy.

FROM SAVANNAH.

RICHMOND, December 24.—Reliable information has been received here of the evacuation of Savannah, an event which military authorities decided upon some time since. The evacuation was effected without loss, except of such materials as could not be transported.—The last troops of the line crossed the river at three a. m., on Tuesday. The engineer troops held the bridges until after six o'clock, when the latter were destroyed. At that time the enemy occupied the city, which had been surrendered by the Mayor about five o'clock under flag of truce.

The latest news we have from Savannah is up to Wednesday of last week. A gentleman who left there on that day, says the yankee General Slocum marched in that morning at the head of about three hundred men and posted guards around to protect the property.—No outrages had been committed. It is thought that Gen. Sherman will not permit his army to go into the city.

It is said that Sherman intends to request all residents to take the oath of allegiance.—Those who do so, will be allowed to remain, and their property will be respected. Those who refuse to do so will be compelled to leave, and their property will be confiscated.

It was thought by some that the rice and cotton stored in the city would be taken possession of in the name of the United States government, and receipts given therefor.

The Charleston Courier of Friday learns from an officer that all our field artillery, ammunition and provisions were brought out safely in the evacuation of Savannah. All the trunions and carriages of the siege guns were destroyed and the guns spiked. The grain crops on the plantations along the road between Savannah and Hardeeville were destroyed by our troops. The city was surrendered by Mayor Arnold after the departure of our troops Tuesday. The evacuation was accomplished in good order, and without the loss of a man.—A small force of Yankee cavalry is reported this side of the Savannah river. All was quiet along our lines Wednesday.

The Courier in alluding to the fall of Fort McAllister last Saturday, states that 700 of our troops were captured along with it. The Courier of Wednesday makes up the following injunction:

We learn from and officer since that garrison consisted of parts of three companies and numbered, all told, but one hundred and fifty men.

In correction of another error that has found its way into the newspapers, we would state that Fort McAllister and Genesis Point are one and the same place, the former having been built on the latter, which is the extreme of mainland on the South bank of the Great Ogeechee.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE AND THE VALLEY.

Richmond, Dec. 24. The following official despatches received to-night.

Headquarters Dept. Va Dec. 24

Hon J. A. Seddon:—Breckinridge reports that the enemy after having been roughly handled in the engagement of Saturday and Sunday, near Marion, many having been killed and wounded, gained possession of Saltville, during the night of the twentieth. The garrison arrived at daylight on the twenty first and the enemy retired that night and the morning of the twenty second towards Hector's Gap. They are being pursued.

Our troops are bearing fatigue and exposure with great cheerfulness. The damage to the works can soon be repaired. Many bridges and depots on the railroad have been burned.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen

Headquarters A. N. Va,

Gen. Fitz Lee reports that the force which attacked Lomax yesterday, consisted of two divisions of the enemy's cavalry under Torbitt. Lomax was pressed across Madison Turnpike 24 miles from Gordonsville. The enemy was handsomely repulsed and retired about 3 p. m., leaving some of his dead on the field.

He travelled too rapidly last night to engage his rear, having passed Jackson's shop, 12 miles from Gordonsville, one hour after dark. Thirty two prisoners were captured at Liberty Mills on the 22d, but being unable to keep up on the retreat, were liberated. Lomaxs loss light.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 29.

MR. EDITOR: As you will have seen by the Raleigh Dailies, the two Houses of the General Assembly have agreed to take a recess from 7 o'clock to-morrow, embracing until the 17th day of January next; consequently, this will be my last letter for several weeks to come, and perhaps your readers will not regret the suspension.

During this week much important discussion has taken place in the Senate, and some important business has been completed by the two Houses. On Tuesday, a most able and animated debate sprang up in the Senate, upon the motion of Mr. Arendell, of Carteret, to take Mr. Pool's resolutions from the table for consideration. The discussion was opened by Mr. Dick, of Guilford, in a speech of one hour and a half, on the condition of the country. I will not attempt to give your readers a synopsis of the speech, or even to describe it; for if I did I should do the distinguished orator great injustice. Suffice it to say that it was replete with logic, rhetoric and eloquence, and that it produced a very powerful effect upon a large and attentive audience. Many of them, and even some grave Senators, were observed ever and anon, to wipe away the tears that started unbidden from their eyes, under some of his sudden, vehement and impassioned bursts of lofty eloquence.

He was followed on the same side by Mr. Pool, of Bertie, who confined himself to a discussion of the resolutions as a constitutional and proper peace measure. His speech, though not so impressive and eloquent as that of Mr. Dick, was perhaps more logical and convincing, and more than sustained his former great reputation as one of the ablest debaters in the State. Mr. Warren, of Beaufort, followed Mr. Pool on the same side, in a speech of a half hour's length, confining himself principally to the constitutional questions involved. Mr. Warren is one of the very ablest lawyers and statesmen in North Carolina, and it is enough to say of his speech that it came fully up to the expectation of his friends. These speeches were listened to with the closest attention by many distinguished gentlemen who are not members of the Legislature—among others, the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, who pronounced them to be unanswerable, and fully endorsed the sentiments which they contained.

These gentlemen were replied to by Messrs. Courts, of Rockingham, and Ellis, of Iredell, in short, but I will do them the justice to say good speeches. They said, and said well, all the little that could be said in favor of a further prosecution of this war without some effort being made on the part of the States to close it by negotiations.

After the discussion was concluded, the vote was taken upon Mr. Arendell's motion, when it failed by a majority of only one or two votes. Of the Conservatives who formerly voted to table the resolutions, Mr Wynne, of Hertford, alone, I think, changed his vote. Several Conservative Senators were absent, or the motion would have prevailed. I now think it likely that when we meet in January, the resolutions will pass the two Houses, and that the Commissioners will be appointed under them. When they come up again, I hope that all of those Conservative Senators who voted to table them at first, will redeem themselves, as Mr. Wynne has done, by voting for their passage. You have, no doubt, observed that they were introduced into the House of Commons, on yesterday, by Mr. Carter, of Beaufort, one of the ablest, most independent and most Conservative men in the House.

The Revenue Bill, after having been amended in some important particulars in the Senate, has finally become a law. It is, no doubt, defective in some points, and will not bring in the amount of money needed to carry on the State government, but it is the best that could be gotten through. Many members desired a greater increase, but thought that our people were too much exhausted to bear the burthen at this time. If these men ever expect the State to pay her debt according to her contract, then I think their course is calculated to ruin her, as it will heap up a debt, the anual interest on which will impose a burthen of taxation upon our people which will bear far more heavily upon them for several generations to come than any tax that has yet been levied during this war. Every $1000 indebtedness which the State incurs, renders it necessary to collect $60 in specie, or its equivalent, every year, for thirty years to come, to pay the interest on the same, and, at the expiration of that time, of $1000 in specie, or its equivalent, to pay the principal, making $2,800 in all, when a present tax of $60 in specie, or its equivalent, would save us from the necessity of borrowing a thousand dollars, assuming that she could sell her bonds at two for one in currency. The consequence then would be, that every $60 in specie, or its equivalent, collected by the State *now*, would be a saving to her in the end, of $2,740 in specie, or its equivalent. From the statistics given above, your readers can make their own calculations as to the immense loss which the State must sustain by a sale of her bonds to the amount of several millions. If, on the other hand, the immoral system of partial repudiation, now recommended by some of the financiers of the Cotton States, of scaling the debt after the war is over, down to its specie value at the time it was contracted, should prevail, then it is a matter of small consequence whether we pay as we go or not. Immoral as such a system would be, its advocates claim that it would be founded upon principles of equity and justice.

The only other bill of much importance to the public, which has yet been passed, is the military bill, which passed its final readings in both Houses to-day. This bill repeals the law creating the Guard for Home Defence, passed two years ago, and again throws both organizations into one, giving the Governor power to consolidate the skeleton companies. No officers are to be deprived of their commissions, but they are to be suspended when not in command. It also repeals the proviso to the exemption bill passed last winter so as to exempt the classes therein mentioned absolutely, while it adds hatters, tanners, shoemakers and perhaps some others to the number. His Excellency, Gov. Vance, asked us to give him more men by extending the age of those liable to service from fifty to fifty five, but we have not done this, nor do I believe that we ever will; but, on the other hand, we have diminished the number by adding to the exemptions.

Owing to the fact that the two Houses had agreed to take a recess to a later period than the 1st day of January, His Excellency, Gov. Vance, was inaugurated before us for his second term to-day, and read before us his inaugural address. Under the circumstances, I will say that the address possessed one redeeming feature—its *brevity*. You, Mr. Editor, and most of your readers, heard him, during the last campaign, at Salem, Lexington and perhaps other places, and no doubt well remember his loud professions as a peace man. He claimed on those occasions to be, as you well know, a much better peace man than Gov. Brown or Vice President Stephens. He denied, on those occasions, that *he* was on *their* platform, but claimed that *they* were on *his* platform—in fact, that *he* was the pioneer of the peace movement in the South. You and your readers will also remember the extremely conservative message which he sent into the Legislature at its extra session in May last. In that message he professed to be an ardent friend of peace, and called upon the Legislature to give, through a resolution, an expression of their opinion as to the proper basis of peace. Nor was this all. On that occasion he made an able and elaborate argument in favor of civil liberty, and denounced the suspension of the great writ of *habeas corpus* in justly severe and indignant terms; in fact, it sounded far more like it had come from the pen of my old friend "Bat," than the pen of His Excellency.

Remembering the tone of his campaign speeches last summer, and his message to the Legislature in May last, it is with deep melancholy that we turn from them to the contemplation of his late message and his present inaugural address. Neither of these papers make any, even the slightest, allusion to the subject of peace. And though we are again threatened with another suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose, as many believe, of preventing the discussion of the very question of peace itself, yet not a word is said in either of these papers against it, and in favor of civil liberty. Then he was for peace and civil liberty, now he is for *war*, and has not a word to say in favor of civil liberty.

What has produced the mighty change? Nothing in the world but a change of circumstances. He was the same war man and destructive then that he is now, but *then* he was a candidate for Governor, *now* he *is* Governor for the next two years. He was opposed by a good and undoubted Conservative and peace man in the person of Mr. Holden, who was on the right track. When the Governor commenced the campaign at Wilkesborough, he started wrongly; he, however, soon discovered his error, and suddenly he obliqued to the right and made a desperate effort to head off Mr. Holden on the right track, and in this he succeeded. Having accomplished his purpose, that of being elected Governor, he has again returned to the old track in which he started at Wilkesborough and which he afterwards abandoned at Fayetteville. Such proceedings are a sad commentary upon the consistency of politicians.

The mystery which envelopes everything at Savannah has not yet been entirely removed, and we do not know, with certainty, the situation of affairs there. There is a rumor in the city to-day that Hardee has evacuated the place, but we do not know that it is so. Everybody, however, seems to concede the fact that the city is doomed, and that it must fall sooner or later, if it has not already done so. What the further course of Sherman will be, I know not, but still believe that it will be substantially that marked out in my former letters. If Savannah has fallen then Augusta falls, as a matter of course, and from Augusta he may attempt to go direct to Columbia; once there, he could easily destroy all the railroads connecting with Charleston, after which it would be a place of no importance, either to us or to him. If he should successfully accomplish this, he would thence commence his forward movement into and across North Carolina, making Greensborough his objective point; for no sane man can doubt that he contemplates such a movement. The advantage of Greensborough to the enemy, as a strategic point, must be quite as clear to the minds of your readers as it is to my own. The government will, of course, do all it can to prevent so direful a calamity to our cause; but can it succeed in preventing it with the forces at its command? It is certainly not near so great an undertaking as was Sherman's advance from Dalton to Atlanta, and from thence to Savannah, in the face of a powerful army, commanded by one of the ablest Generals on the continent; which army is now greatly diminished and furnished with employment, all that it can do in a distant part of the Confederacy.

In view of our awful situation then, I would again call upon our public men and statesmen to make an effort to avert utter and impending ruin by timely negotiations for peace, while we are still in a condition to make terms; for, unless Providence specially interposes in our behalf, (and we can see no indications that He will,) that ruin cannot be much longer delayed.

In addition to the dangers threatening us from the South, it is reported that there is a powerful fleet off Wilmington, with a very large infantry force on board; and an attack upon that city is expected by some. Consequently, Gov. Vance has called out the militia, *en masse*, as you have no doubt seen. The enemy is also advancing in some force on the lower Roanoke. In attempting to land from their gun-boats, a few days ago, they were gallantly repulsed by Gen. Leventhorpe, but were advancing again at last accounts.

Not having before my eyes the fear of the silly and contemptible little fool who expects to win notoriety through the columns of the Raleigh *Confederate*, over the signature of "Lexington," and who holds up certain threats in "terrorem" over me, with a view of restraining me in the future, I have again expressed my opinions concerning the condition of the country and the acts of certain public men; and so far as he (*poor fellow*) is concerned, I shall continue to do so. Does he suppose that I am a poor, subjugated slave, ready to "down at *his* bidding?" The Constitution of the State and of the Confederate States guarantees to me the freedom of speech and of the press, and, being perfectly conscious of having been constantly true to my government and loyal to my country and the cause of liberty, I bid *him*, and the *lying codfish aristocrats*, whose tool he is, *defiance*. It will, of course, be some time before he sees this; for as he insinuated that I was cowardly because I was willing to accept *peace* upon the basis of compromise and restoration, if no better terms could be obtained by negotiation, he has of course, being a red hot war man, gone to the "front," in response to His Excellency's proclamation, calling upon all good and loyal citizens (such as he professes to be) to *rendezvous* at Wilmington immediately, to aid in repelling the invader.

When the Legislature convenes again, Mr. Editor, and most of your readers, heard him, during the last campaign, at Salem, Lexington and perhaps other places, and no doubt well remember his loud professions as a peace man. He claimed on those occasions to be, as you well know, a much better peace man than Gov. Brown or Vice President Stephens. He denied, on those occasions, that *he* was on *their* platform, but claimed that *they* were on *his* platform—in fact, that *he* was the pioneer of the peace movement in the South. You and your readers will also remember the extremely conservative message which he sent into the Legislature at its extra session in May last. In that message he professed to be an ardent friend of peace, and called upon the Legislature to give, through a resolution, an expression of their opinion as to the proper basis of peace. Nor was this all. On that occasion he made an able and elaborate argument in favor of civil liberty, and denounced the suspension of the great writ of *habeas corpus* in justly severe and indignant terms; in fact, it sounded far more like it had come from the pen of my old friend "Bat," than the pen of His Excellency.

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The mystery which envelopes everything at Savannah has not yet been entirely removed, and we do not know, with certainty, the situation of affairs there. There is a rumor in the city to-day that Hardee has evacuated the place, but we do not know that it is so. Everybody, however, seems to concede the fact that the city is doomed, and that it must fall sooner or later, if it has not already done so. What the further course of Sherman will be, I know not, but still believe that it will be substantially that marked out in my former letters. If Savannah has fallen then Augusta falls, as a matter of course, and from Augusta he may attempt to go direct to Columbia; once there, he could easily destroy all the railroads connecting with Charleston, after which it would be a place of no importance, either to us or to him. If he should successfully accomplish this, he would thence commence his forward movement into and across North Carolina, making Greensborough his objective point; for no sane man can doubt that he contemplates such a movement. The advantage of Greensborough to the enemy, as a strategic point, must be quite as clear to the minds of your readers as it is to my own. The government will, of course, do all it can to prevent so direful a calamity to our cause; but can it succeed in preventing it with the forces at its command? It is certainly not near so great an undertaking as was Sherman's advance from Dalton to Atlanta, and from thence to Savannah, in the face of a powerful army, commanded by one of the ablest Generals on the continent; which army is now greatly diminished and furnished with employment, all that it can do in a distant part of the Confederacy.

In view of our awful situation then, I would again call upon our public men and statesmen to make an effort to avert utter and impending ruin by timely negotiations for peace, while we are still in a condition to make terms; for, unless Providence specially interposes in our behalf, (and we can see no indications that He will,) that ruin cannot be much longer delayed.

In addition to the dangers threatening us from the South, it is reported that there is a powerful fleet off Wilmington, with a very large infantry force on board; and an attack upon that city is expected by some. Consequently, Gov. Vance has called out the militia, *en masse*, as you have no doubt seen. The enemy is also advancing in some force on the lower Roanoke. In attempting to land from their gun-boats, a few days ago, they were gallantly repulsed by Gen. Leventhorpe, but were advancing again at last accounts.

Not having before my eyes the fear of the silly and contemptible little fool who expects to win notoriety through the columns of the Raleigh *Confederate*, over the signature of "Lexington," and who holds up certain threats in "terrorem" over me, with a view of restraining me in the future, I have again expressed my opinions concerning the condition of the country and the acts of certain public men; and so far as he (*poor fellow*) is concerned, I shall continue to do so. Does he suppose that I am a poor, subjugated slave, ready to "down at *his* bidding?" The Constitution of the State and of the Confederate States guarantees to me the freedom of speech and of the press, and, being perfectly conscious of having been constantly true to my government and loyal to my country and the cause of liberty, I bid *him*, and the *lying codfish aristocrats*, whose tool he is, *defiance*. It will, of course, be some time before he sees this; for as he insinuated that I was cowardly because I was willing to accept *peace* upon the basis of compromise and restoration, if no better terms could be obtained by negotiation, he has of course, being a red hot war man, gone to the "front," in response to His Excellency's proclamation, calling upon all good and loyal citizens (such as he professes to be) to *rendezvous* at Wilmington immediately, to aid in repelling the invader.

When the Legislature convenes again, Mr. Editor, I say considerable number of your readers will signify their wish that I should do so, I will continue my letters to you, on condition that I be allowed to express my opinions boldly and freely, as heretofore.

Yours very truly,

H.

For the Press.

A SKETCH OF THE CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND, 1641.

BY AQUILLA.

Chapter. III.

The Scots all the while confined their views to the one grand object of securing the Presbyterian religion, and the preservation of Charles' person, in order to establish a limited monarchy. Hence Charles was gladly received at their camp, and negotiations were opened with a view to effect that object. Would Charles have accepted their propositions, he might, in all probability, have again resumed the most of his former powers, and effected, it is likely, a close of the agitations of subsequent years, and preserved his own life.—But being strongly prepossessed in favor of the Episcopal church and its government, believing it to be alone compatible to the existence of a monarchial power, he dissented from the views of the Presbyterians on any point which they believed essential to the securing of their aims. The disposition of Charles in this matter rendered him rather obnoxious to the Presbyterian party, and they soon [illegible] to the demands of the English Parliament in delivering into their hands the person of Charles.

The Scotch army acting rather as a mercenary one, now declared their right as an independent nation under the authority of Charles, with the understanding that he was to be retained and protected. But soon despairing of inducing him to sanction the Presbyterian forms and being tempted with the sum of £100,000 as a compensation for arrears of pay, they consented to deliver up this monarch, without any fear of his life being in danger, and to a party very different from the one by which he afterwards suffered, and than ordered their army to return to their own country, to be disbanded. Charles was placed in Holderly Castle, and negotiations opened to restore him to power again under certain restrictions.

The English army becoming somewhat dangerous to the state, by its influence, the Parliament made an attempt to dismiss it, but found that their late servants had become their masters. (A lesson is here taught the American States worth their serious contemplation.) The troops in place of allowing themselves to be dismissed, organized a Parliament of their own, and a party of them under Cornet Joyce at the bidding of Cromwell, apprehended Charles, and carried him to Hampton Court.

Cromwell being now chief in command caused a retort upon the Parliament, by demanding the dismissal of the leaders of the Presbyterian party, with a general right to new model the government and settle the nation. (Another lesson to be gained from the power of influence exerted by military leaders over the civil authorities of a government.) The House of Commons supported by the city of London, made a bold opposition to this demand, but was obliged to succumb to a force which they had no means to resist. Military violence commenced from this time, and exercised an almost uncontrollable mastery over England.—(A thing much to be apprehended during this civil war.) The leaders of the army being anxious now to fortify themselves against the Presbyterians, opened negotiations with Charles, whose influence though weak, they proposed to purchase, by allowing Episcopacy to be the State religion, and leave him in command of the militia. But, Charles, always characterised for insincerity, carried on at the same time negotiations with the Presbyterians, in which he was soon detected, when the military leaders dismissed further offers. Dreading their resentment, Charles made his escape from Hampton, but failing to get out of the kingdom, put himself in charge of the governor of Carisbrooke Castle, and again opened negotiations with the House of Commons. He made proposals and received proposals in return, but owing to a secret treaty, which he was at the same time carrying on with a moderate party of Scotish Presbyterians, his offers to the Commons were set aside. He finally agreed, however, with the latter party, under a pledge of secrecy, to give their forms of church government a trial for three years, they in return, binding themselves to unite their strength with the English Royalist to put down the Independents, which were then predominent in the English Parliament.

The Duke of Hamilton, and others who managed the negotiations, succeeded with much difficulty, by a vote of the Scotish Parliament, in raising an army of 1200 men with which they invaded England in the summer of 1648.

The zealous portion of the Scotish clergy and people protested against this move, viewing it as co-operating with the Royalist and Episcopalians, rather, than in perfecting the ascendancy of the Presbyterian forms, the thing they devoutly wished; consequently they felt but little interest in the success of the Duke's enterprise. This expedition, however, penetrated several of the western counties of England, but as they moved forward, parties of Presbyterians and Royalists rose up, so that for a time, the ascendency of the Independents seemed to be in considerable peril.—But before the Duke could gain material strength, Cromwell, with 8000 veteran troops, attacked and overthrew him at Preston, whilst Fairfax, at the same time put down the insurgents in Kent and Essex, Hamilton was taken prisoner, and but few of his troops ever returned to their own country.

(To be Continued.)

FROM FORT BRANCH.

POPULAR POINT, Dec. 28.—We drove the enemy's gunboats yesterday. Our infantry kept up and fought them with great determination for four miles.

Col. Whitford, who behaved throughout with great gallantry, is wounded severely.

C. LEVENTHORPE,
Brig. Gen'l.

A SHOWER OF GRAVEL.—Mr. John F. Chadfelter has handed us a specimen of gravel, of which there was a considerable shower fell from a cloud on the plantation of Wm. Knox, Esq., in Iredell county, in October last. It is a fragile gray colored stone, with large proportion of silex.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

THE OLD ISSUE.—We were under the impression that the old issue expired with the old year, but some contend to the contrary. An exchange says:

Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill extending the time within which the old issue may be exchanged for the new under Act of 17th February, 1864, until the 1st of July, 1865.

Col. Mosby, who was reported killed, we understand by late papers was only dangerously wounded, in Prince William Co., Va. He is in the hands of his friends.

The People's Press.

GOV. VANCE'S INAUGURAL.

His Excellency Z. B. Vance was inaugurated for a second term on Thursday last, on which occasion he made the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Two years ago I was inaugurated Chief Magistrate of our honored State in the midst of war and all its attending confusion. I was called from the army, unbidden, and unfettered by pledges or promises, to this responsible and embarrassing position. The generous confidence of my fellow-citizens took no ground on my abilities and my patriotism. For my elected term, I have gone in and out before them, to the zealous and faithful performance of my imposed duties, during such circumstances of trial as none of my predecessors have been called on to endure. The most unanimous verdict ever rendered in favor of a public servant by the people of North Carolina, has testified alike to their approbation and their forbearance, and placed me here to renew my stewardship. Surely I have been fortunate and my countrymen have been generous.

Again I make no new promises, lay down no new principles. The thing that has been is the thing that shall be, God helping me. As I have labored so will I labor, for the renown and substantial good of the people who have trusted me. The principles involved by my public acts in the past, shall continue to guide me in the future. Elected without regard to party, I shall endeavor to know no man after the manner of partyism, except in so far as it may become necessary to distinguish between those who would thwart my principles and aims. My friends shall be the friends of my country; my foes shall be my country's enemies. But as the difficulties of my position are still greater than when I first assumed its duties, as the darkness which first obscures the Statesman's path is still blacker than before, I can but sincerely hope that your charity may increase accordingly. No living man could hope to avoid censure in times like these, with issues of life and death resting upon his hands from which he may not, dare not shrink. I trust, however, in the reflecting generosity of those who placed me under these heavy burdens. So long as they will believe that I am patriotic, that I am sincerely and in singleness of heart devoted to the land of my birth and of my unchangeable love, so long shall my path be smoothed and my labors lightened by that spirit which hopeth all things, endureth all things.

Should I live to meet, at the close of this tempestous and troubled period of office upon which I am now entering, the same meed of approbation as that with which the passing one has been honored, then, indeed, shall I be satisfied that God has been with me and aided me to be useful to my country in the darkest hour of her history. Events are with Him. Let us, let all men, exert our utmost strength for the honor and independence of our country.

There is one great danger against which I earnestly pray our people to be warned. Disunion, distraction, division of sentiment and aim, leading to civil feuds, domestic violence and political death. If crushed by overwhelming numbers on the field of battle, we are guiltless of the unavoidable result. But we can surely avoid, if we will, internal violence and self destruction. There is no greater enemy to his country and of his race than him who would foment our passions to this end.—Let all of our movements, whether of peace or war, be in solid column; our people at home as well as our brothers at the front, standing *in line of battle facing one way and together!* Then victory is not only doubly assured but thrice glorious, and defeat will be robbed of half its calamities.

Expenses of Conscription, Arrest of Deserters, &c.—Appended to the annual Report of the Secretary of War, (for a pamphlet copy of which and several other Congressional documents we are indebted to the Hon. Thos. C. Fuller,) we find the following estimate of expenses of conscription, arrest and return of absentees and deserters, and all duties assigned to the Bureau of Conscription for the 6 months ending June 30th 1864:—*Observer*,

Virginia,	$257 828
North Carolina,	325,365
South Carolina,	197,828
Georgia,	408,440
Alabama,	408 440
Mississippi,	408,440
Tennessee,	100,000
Kentucky,	100,000
Florida,	100 000
East Louisiana,	75,000
Bureau Conscription, Richmond, Va.,	44,772
Total,	$2,426,114

NEGRO SALES.—At a sale of negroes by Messrs. Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 18th, the following prices were obtained. For negro girl 17 years old, $6,000; one do 14 years old, $5,600; one do. 20 years old, $6,050; one do. 14 years old, $4,825; one do. 17 years old, $5 225; one do. 19 years old, $7360; one do. unlikely, 17 years old, $4,550. One boy 10 years old, $3,750; one woman and 8 children, $9,200; one do and 3 children, $9,000; one woman 30 years old, $3,075; one do. 45 years old, $2,710; one do 50 years old, $1005; one woman, unlikely, and 4 child en, $7,675

Raleigh Confederate, 14th.

The Senior Reserves of the seventh Congressional District and one company from Wake have been organized into a regiment, to be known as the 6th Regiment N. C. Senior Reserves, by the election of the following officers:

A. A. Moss of Davidson, Colonel; J. V. Symmons of Davideon, Lt. Col; T. Brooks of Chatham, Maj; A. M. Nesbit of Salisbury, Surgeon, C. Gray of Randolph Adjt.

All letters for the members of this regiment should be directed to the 6th Regiment Senior Reserves, care of Col. A. A. Moss; Salisbury, N. C.—*Salisbury Watchman*

Yankee Account of the Grahamville Fight.—The Port Royal yankee papers in their report of this fight admit a loss on their side of between 800 and 1000 killed and wounded.—Their loss in officers was particularly severe.—The 55th Massachusetts (negro) regiment lost its Colonel and nearly every company officer. A detachment of the 157th Pennsylvania of about 200 men, from Fort Pulaski, lost 4 officers killed and 35 privates killed and wounded. They acknowledge a bad defeat but attribute it to overwhelming numbers. The force was collected from the different garrisons in the department, and the expedition planned and commanded by Gen. Foster himself.

Charleston Courier.

Mr. Foote of Tennessee has announced his his determination to retire from Congress and "find in distant countries the home of a refugee."

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That whenever the Guard for Home Defence shall be called into service beyond the limits of their respective counties, the Governor may cause two or more companies to be consolidated into one company, so as to make not less than sixty four men, rank and file, to each company; said company so consolidated shall elect from the Captains commanding the companies so consolidated a Captain to command such consolidated company, and from the First Lieutenants, Second Lieutenants and Junior Second Lieutenants of such companies, an officer of each of said ranks to be assigned to duty with such consolidated company, such of the officers of companies so consolidated as may not be elected for service with such consolidated company, shall be required to perform service as non commissioned officers or privates in the consolidated company formed of their original companies, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of the Home Guards when called into service beyond their battalion or regimental limits, or when called into service within such limits, in connection with other portions of such force, to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated, to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated to be composed of not more than ten companies. The Governor may assign to the command of such consolidated battalion or regiment any officer or officers from the battalion or regiment so consolidated.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may, in his discretion, in constituting the consolidation companies contemplated by the first section hereof, take the one fourth, one-third, or one-half of any company as at present organized with a due proportion of its officers, out of which to constitute such consolidated company, and such of the officers of companies as at present organized, as may be placed with fractions of their companies, to form a consolidated company—as may not be elected to command such consolidated company, shall be required to serve in such consolidated company as non-commissioned officers or privates, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended. The Governor shall have power to discriminate in favor of farmers and mechanics, when he calls out a less number than the whole of a company, also to declare vacant the office of an officer who is declared by a medical board permanently disabled for field duty either in the militia or Home Guards, or of an officer who absconds to the enemy.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all Quartermasters and Commissaries of regiments or battalions of Home Guards as at present organized, that may not be assigned to duty by the Governor with a consolidated battalion or regiment, shall be required to serve as non-commissioned officers or privates, in some one company of their present command, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, shall appoint a Medical Board for each Congressional District in this State, whose business it shall be to examine all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, that these examinations shall be made at such time and under such rules and regulations as may be established by the Surgeon General, and that the members of said Boards shall receive the same pay and allowance while on duty as the Confederate Conscript Boards.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That when such companies, battalions or regiments, have been consolidated as herein provided for, they shall continue in such organizations until further provisions shall be made in their behalf.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the second section of "an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," ratified the 7th day of July, 1863, be, and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the word "these" in the 9th line of said section, and inserting the word "the;" that the third section of "an act to amend an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence," ratified the 14th day of December, 1863, be and the same is hereby amended, by inserting between the words "regular" and "millers," the words "and public", and by inserting between the words "millers" and "blacksmiths" the word "and," and that the proviso at the end of said 3d section be and the same is hereby repealed: That in addition to the exemptions specified in the acts aforesaid, there shall be exempt from Home Guard duty all county trustees, regular and public tanners, hatters and shoemakers skilled in their respective callings, and who were employed in the same prior to the 1st day of January, A D 1863, and have continued to be so employed since that time.

Provided, tanners shall sell one-third of their leather to indigent soldier's wives and widows for their own use, at schedule prices.

Provided, that no provision of this act shall be so construed as to exempt from militia service any person mentioned herein, in case of actual servile insurrection or invasion of the county in which he resides, by Federal forces, except the persons and classes mentioned in 2d section of an act in relation to the Militia and a guard for Home Defence, ratified the 7th of July, 1863.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 23rd day of December, A D 1864.

R. S. DONNEL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S S.

THE NEW LAW AGAINST DISTILLING.

An act to amend an act ratified on the 17th day of December, 1862, "entitled an act to prohibit the distillation of Spirituous liquors.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the 1st day of January 1865, the penalties imposed in the first section of said act, for the distillation of spirituous liquors out of any corn, wheat, and other articles in said act enumerated, except chinese sugar cane, shall also apply and extend to the fermenting and brewing of any of said articles, for the purpose of making or manufacturing beer or any other malt liquor for sale; and the like penalties that apply and extend to any person fermenting or brewing any honey for a like purpose.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons using a still or stills, or brewery of vats, or any kind of Machinery, or contrivance for brewing or distilling, enclosed in a building, house, or in any other way, shall upon the demand of three Justices of the Peace or the county, expose to their inspection a view of his or their, building, house, still, or brewery, vats, machinery or other contrivances of any kind, for brewing or distilling; and a refusal on the part of the owner, owners or agents to allow such inspection shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this act.

SEC. 3. It is further enacted, That any person or persons offending against the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a distinct offence for every day or piece of a day, in which he or they shall be so offending.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1864.

From the Progress.

Synopsis of the Revenue Law.

An *ad valorem* tax of *one per cent* is levied for the support of the State Government, the payment of its debts, &c., upon the assessed cash value of the following subjects on the 1st day of April, 1865, to wit:

1. Real estate in this State; *Provided*, that, where property has been wholly or in part destroyed since that time, the value is to be fixed by the owner, agent or attorney, on oath; and in case the tax-taker is dissatisfied, two freeholders are to decide the value, and if they disagree, a third one is to be selected by them, and their decision is to be final.

2. All slaves (except such as the county court may exempt) the value of such slaves to be ascertained by the same persons who ascertain the value of lands.

3. Money due from solvent debtors, or on hand, or on deposit with individuals, or in the banks or other corporations: *Provided*, that Confederate and State Treasury notes and coupons past due, of the bonds of any State or corporation, except coupons on bonds of the State issued prior to Feb. 23, 1861, shall be considered money, and, *Provided*, that the person listing the money on hand and at interest shall be allowed to deduct debts owing by him as principal, and also as surety where the principal is insolvent.

4. Money invested in manufacturing and steamboat corporations, or companies, according to the shares, as fixed by the charter, if the shares be in a corporation, and if there be no incorporation, then upon the amount invested: money invested in State bonds issued since the 23d of Feb. 1861; money invested in county bonds, or bonds of incorporated towns; and also in every species of trade and traffic, not otherwise taxed.

5. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of $200, except articles specifically taxed.

6. All cotton and naval stores and tobacco except owned by the producer, or been purchased by the owner for his own use, or that of his family or dependants: also such cotton as may have been purchased by any person or corporation for the purpose of manufacturing: *Provided*, that no more cotton held by a manufacturer shall be exempt than is needed for the consumption of one year.

SEC. 2. The following property shall be exempt from taxation:

All lands or other property belonging to the Confederate States, or this State, or to any county in this State, or to the University, Colleges, or other institutions of learning; all town halls, market houses, public squares, &c. mechanical and farming tools, books, canoes, seines, &c.

Property taxed more than one per cent. not to be liable to the tax of one per cent., but to be listed separately.

On every dollar of nett dividend or profit not previously listed, declared, received, or due, on or before April 1st, in each year, upon money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, Merchants' Bank, Bank of Wadesboro', Bank of Fayetteville, Commercial Bank, Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Charlotte, and the Bank of Yanceyville, a tax eight (8) cents and to be exempt from county tax. Upon Confederate and corporation bonds, not otherwise taxed *one sixth* of the interest annually accruing thereon. Stock or interest held in all corporations or business to be listed with the other individual property.

Taxes on all property listed to be paid to the Sheriff. [Schedule A] Account of unlisted property to be rendered to the Sheriff on oath. (Schedule B)

County Courts to fix pay of takers of tax lists. Comptroller to furnish printed lists.

SCHEDULE A.

The following subjects to be listed, in addition to those already mentioned: (1) Every taxable poll $3, but soldiers to be exempt, whether in the service of State or the Confederate States. (2) Toll-gates, turnpikes and ferries, six per cent. on amount of receipts; and on keepers of houses of entertainment, whose annual receipts amount to $300 or more, a tax of three per cent. (3) Every gate permitted to be erected across a highway $50 (4) Note shavers, &c, to list their profits and pay a tax of twenty per cent. upon the same, in addition to the tax imposed upon the interest they may receive upon such notes, &c, —no deductions to be made on account of any losses sustained. (5) Persons engaged in buying and selling slaves five per cent on amount of purchases. (6) Persons not regular dealers, but who buy slaves to sell again, two per cent. on amount of purchases. (7) Pleasure carriages, over the value of $50 two and a half per cent. on the value. Studs and Jacks $15 each, or the high est price for one season for one mare. Gold and silver plate, plated ware, jewelry &c., worn by males, if over $25 in value, two and a half per cent. (9) watches, except those worn by soldiers two and a half per cent. on the value. Every harp $5. Every piano $4 Every gold headed cane $4. Every silver headed cane $2. (10) Two and a half per cent. on the receipts of surgeons, dentists, physicians, lawyers, portrait painters, daguerrean artists, commission merchants, factors, produce brokers, and auctioneers, when such receipts amount to $1000, and on all other persons, except Judges, the Governor, and military officers, whose wages, fees, salaries or perquisites amount to $1000, one per cent. (11) On every dog, not under eight months old, $2 50, provided, two dogs are exempted for every head of a family, and one dog for any person not the head of a family (12) "Dead heads" on railroads five cents per mile. (13) Brandy distillers for themselves, and those having brandy distilled, 50 cents per gallon. (14) On liquors brought from beyond the State for sale, 30 per cent. on the pr ime Liquors bought in the State for sale, 15 per cent on the profits. (15) On dividends and profits five per cent. On profits annually made in buying and selling, or in the manufacture of cotton or woolen goods, and leather or articles made of leather, iron, tobacco, and in the making of salt where such profits are equal to $10,000, a tax of eight per cent; and if equal to $20,000, a tax of twelve per cent; and if equal to $30,000, a tax of fifteen per cent. (16,17,18,19, 20) on collateral descents from two to six per cent., according to consanguinity.

(1) [illegible] each county. (2) [illegible] &c., except [illegible] county. (3) Every insurance [illegible] private [illegible] of the State [illegible] its gross receipts. (5) Every [illegible] incorporated [illegible] broker, private banker, [illegible] banker or broker, [illegible] or his profits. (7) Every [illegible] per cent. on gross receipts. The same to Railroad Expressmen. Every exempt from county taxes. (8) Every public ballard table $1,000. Every private one $100. Every [illegible] or roulette table $200. (9) Every [illegible] alley $200. Every private one $50. (10) Every livery stable, or place where horses are kept for hire $50. Retail liquor $1,000 Each retailer, in addition, to list and pay as provided in Schedule A. (12) Every non-resident who purchases any slave, rum, port, cognac or spirituous liquors, shall immediately become liable to pay a tax of two per cent. on neglect or failure to pay tax shall forfeit and pay $1000. (13) Non residents to pay two per cent. on the amount of such slaves brought into the State and sold. (14) All persons buying or selling slaves to be considered non-residents until the contrary is shown. (15) $5 per pack on playing cards sold. (16) On sales of solidies manufactured out of the State two and a half per cent. (17) On auctioneers five per cent. on gross amount of sales, the same not to be subject to county tax. Sales made by itinerant traders or non residents ten per cent. (18) On merchants, merchant tailors, jewellers, grocers, apothecaries, druggists, &c., one per cent. on amount of purchases, where such purchases are not elsewhere taxed. (19) On every male mule imported or purchased in the State three per cent. on value. (20) On patent medicines and nostrums twenty five per cent. on amount of sales. (21) Horse and mule drovers five per cent. on amount of sales. (22) On studs and Jacks belonging to non-residents $5, or the highest price for the season for one mare. (23) Peddler's license $200. (24) Itinerant lightning rod men, or dealers in spirituous liquors taxed as peddlers. (25) Gypsies, fortune tellers, &c., $50 for each county. (26) Persons arriving at a taxable age after July 1st, may pay tax to sher.ff.

All incorporations by special act, $50 Marriage license $2. Mortgage deed, marriage contract, deed in trust, $2 each. Every banker not a resident, ten per cent. on all sums drawn in specie or exchange from any bank or be assessed for by the cashier of such bank. On each share of bank stock, as follows: Bank of Washington 25 cents; Merchant's Bank 25 cents; Bank of Wadesborough, 12½ cents; Bank of Fayetteville 12½ cents; Commercial Bank, 25 cents; Farmer's Bank 25 cents; Bank of North Carolina, 50 cents; Bank of Lexington, Miner's and Planter's Bank, Bank of Commerce and Bank of Clarendon 45 cents; Bank of Cape Fear and Bank of Wilmington 90 cents; Bank of Charlotte 12½ cents; Bank of Yanceyville 25 cents; Bank of Thomasville 45 cents; and Bank of Roxborough, 45 cts.

New Advertisements.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE:

MY STOCK, STAGES AND INTEREST in the Road between Salem and High Point. N. C. Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS,
Jan. 5, 35-4t. Salem, N. C.

Negro for Hire.

AN ABLE-BODIED LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN to hire out for the ensuing year. Apply at this office, or to Lewis Hanes, near Clemmonsville, N. C.
January 5, 1865. 35-tf

Furs, Furs Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 RABBIT Skins, also a quantity of Muskrat, Mink and Otter, for which I will pay the highest Cash price, or exchange for hats. I still continue the manufacture of hats, and would be glad to exchange for grain, or any kind of produce.
THOS. J. BONER.
January 5, 1865. 35-tf

NOTICE

TO LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, MERCHANTS and Dealers of every description, Manufacturers, Millers, Tanners, Peddlers, Shoemakers, Hatters, &c., are respectfully requested to come forward register and pay specific taxes for the year 1865, and tax on sales for Quarter, ending 31st of Dec. 1864, within 20 days from this date, or double tax will be demanded, and a like sum for every thirty days.
WILL. FLYNT, Tax Collector.
Jan. 5th, 1865 (35t) for 38th District, N. C.

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN WAUGHTOWN, formerly owned by Riley Jenkins. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, and all necessary out houses; a good garden and orchard of a variety of choice fruit trees.
R. F. LINVILLE.
Jan. 5, 1865. 35-tf

YADKIN COLLEGE,

DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN JANUARY 11, 1865, with a full faculty.

A Military department, with peculiar advantages, will be connected with the College, directly under the superintendency of men of a military education. Terms reasonable.

Address Rev. G. W. HEGE, A. M.
Jan. 2, 1865. 35-1t. President.

WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE A GUITAR. ANY one having a good instrument, with strings for sale, would confer a favor by calling on me or addressing me at the "Press" Office.
JOHN H. ROSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with Messrs Sides and Richmond, Assessors, at the Court-house in Winston, Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd; at Salem, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th; at Kernersville, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th and 11th; at Brookstown, on Friday the 13th days of January, 1865, for the purpose of receiving the list on income and gross sale list for the quarter ending 31st December, 1864; and the tax on same and other taxes.
WILL. FLYNT,
Collector for the 38th District, N. C.
J. G. Sims, } Assessors.
J. M. Richmond, }
Nov. 24, 1864. 30-tf

STAGE LINE

BETWEEN

Salem, N. C. and Wytheville, Va.

THIS line will run as before, leaving Salem on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, at half past 6 A. M.; and leaving Wytheville on the same times. There will be no stage on Sunday during the months of December, January and February. Good accommodations given to all especially to sick and wounded soldiers. We take transportation on this road.
LEWIS R. VEST & BRO.
Dec. 8.-33-tf Stage Owners.

N. C. Bank Notes.

I WANT TO BUY N. C. BANK NOTES, and pay the highest market rates.
A. A. YOUNG.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864.

I WANT TO BUY [illegible] having such on hand will please inform me, as I am able to hold them, I will send for them and pay what is right.
Bonded Agent, Q. M. Dept.
32-tf

For Sale Cheap.

ONE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER.

EIGHT HORSE POWER, Governor, Engine, Flue Boiler, with an Eccentric Lathe or Last Machine, &c. Apply soon, or you will be too late. Address
J. A. CORNISH,
Oct. 27.-26-tf Lexington, N. C.

SELL ME CORN

FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES!

I WANT TO BUY CORN AND WHEAT for the use of the Soldiers' Families of this County, and will pay in N. C. Treasury Notes.
M. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

Negroes for Sale.

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about 26 years, an excellent Cook, and two likely children, a girl and a boy, the former aged ten and the latter six years. Any one desirous of purchasing, can receive information by calling at this office.
Salem, Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. F. H. Shaffner, are again notified to come forward and make immediate settlement, as I desire to close the same, and longer indulgence cannot be given. D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.
Salem, Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

HORSE STOLEN!

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable on Muddy Creek, about 9 miles West of Salem, a small SORREL MARE, with "blaze" in the face, hind feet white up to the back joint, fetlocks slightly cropped, and about 8 years old. She was tracked to the Shallow ford, where all traces were lost.

The above reward of $200 will be paid for the delivery of said animal to me, and any information concerning her thankfully received.
CAROLINE CONRAD.
Nov. 26. 31-tf

THE

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!

GRAND LITERARY COMBINATION

"The Southern Field and Fireside,"
OF AUGUSTA, GA.,
AND
"The Illustrated Mercury,"
OF RALEIGH, N. C.,
Continued and combined under the old popular title of the
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "MERCURY," having purchased the "SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE," and finding it impossible to make arrangements which would insure a regular supply of paper, upon account of the impassable and uncertainty of transportation for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE at Augusta, Ga., the same having to be supplied from the mills at Raleigh, N. C., have removed the FIELD AND FIRESIDE to Raleigh and combined these two sterling Literary Journals. The MERCURY is therefore merged into the SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, and will be no published until the state of the country will justify a divergement, when both papers will be resumed and continued as heretofore. Subscribers to both journals will receive the paper to the full time of subscription without delay or interruption.

THE ENTIRE EDITORIAL and CONTRIBUTORIAL CORPS of both papers are retained upon the emerging journal. It is announced without fear of contradiction, that the extraordinary and splendid Array of Combined Talent now employed in writing for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE surpasses in genuine merit, ability, celebrity and numerical strength any combination or engagement ever before attained in the history of Periodical Literature of Europe or America.

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Raleigh, N. C.

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